

"CYBER SPACE: THE NEW CHANGE OF US-CHINA DIPLOMATIC RELATIONSHIP FROM 2001 UNTIL NOW"

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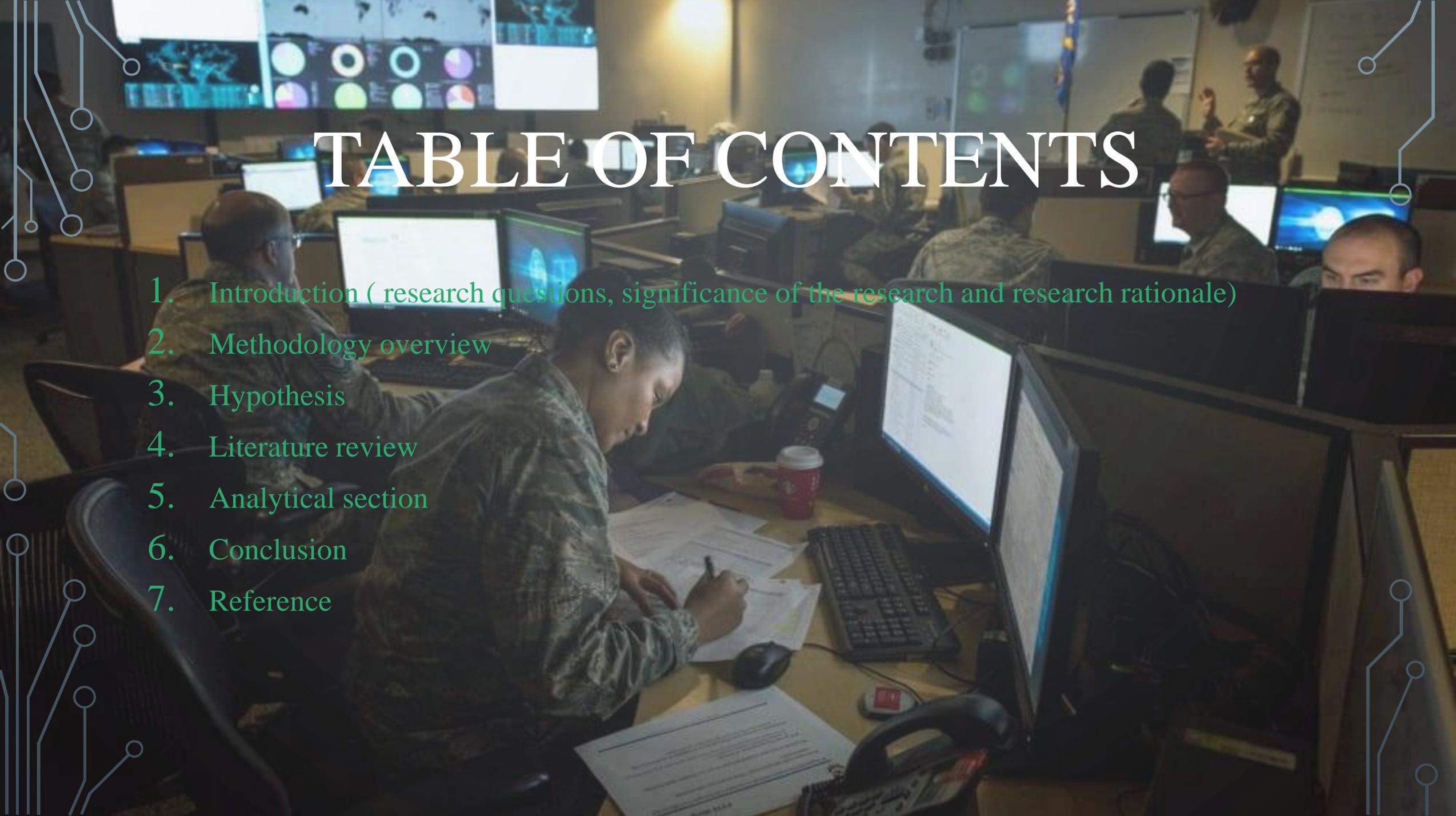
A control room or data center with several people working at computer workstations. The room is dimly lit, with the primary light source being the screens. In the foreground, a person in a military-style uniform is seated at a desk with multiple monitors, looking down at papers. Other people are visible in the background, some looking at screens and others in conversation. The overall atmosphere is professional and focused.

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Introduction

A brief background

- In the 21st century, Internet and Communication technology have become the [indispensable elements for development in any countries.](#)

- E.g. Zoom and Skype for communication, Google for updating information and searching or simply using AUPAY to buy a drink in combini .

=> they all need Internet connections

- What would happen if we did not have the Internet?
- Governments around the globe understand the importance of this system and they have invested into developing the cyber infrastructures
- US and China are the two main actors in this new environment (Heginbotham, 2015).

Research questions

- How do China and the US discern and conceptualize cyberspace as well as cyber diplomacy?
- How do the disparities affect their reciprocal cyberspace diplomacy and relations?

Significance of the research

- Understanding the US-china relations under the influence of cyber diplomacy and respective actors' approaches toward this new environment.
- Illustrating the similarities and differences in the diplomatic field with the emergence of cyberspace.
- predicts the future of these countries or the other countries and their society based on cyber diplomacy.

Research Rationale

- Further understand the concept of cyber diplomacy.
- Impacts of Cyber diplomacy on actors and the respective actors approaches toward this issue.
- Identify elements influence those approaches.
- Review the concepts of diplomacy.

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Methodology overview

MAIN APPROACHES OF THIS PAPER

- **Qualitative research method**, focusing on the observation to a specific topic with mainly non-numerical data sources (Bhattacharjee, 2012, p. 113).
- **Comparative Approach**, the difference in the policies and perspectives between two actors in the studied periods (2001-2014 and 2015-2019).
- **The chorological order approach** creates time frames to study the specific event in that historical settings (Albert J. Mills, 2010)

Chinese- The US engagement on the cyberspace from 2001- 2019
(chronological order)

2001-2014

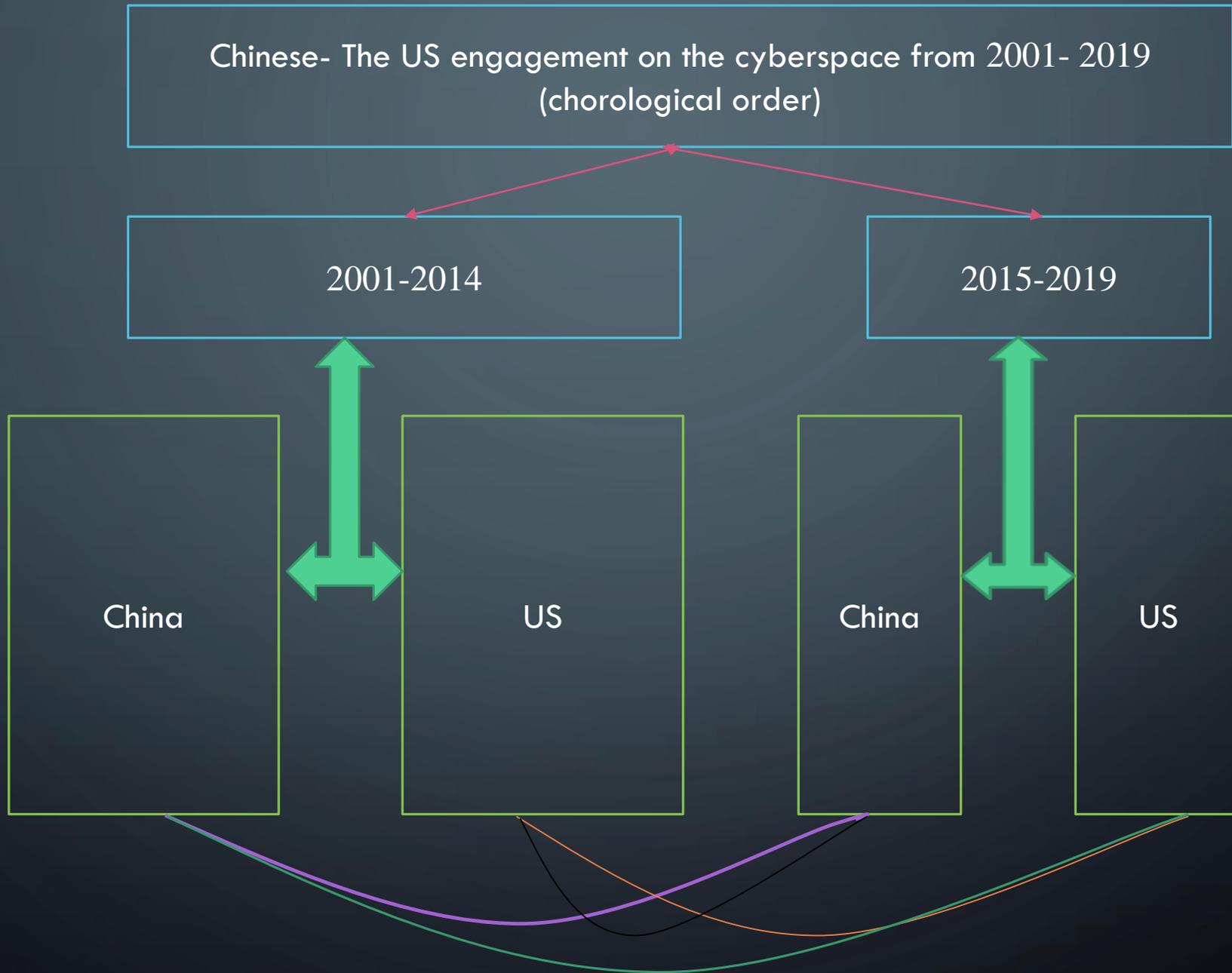
2015-2019

China

US

China

US



Hypothesis



Hypothesis:

Differences in the policies on cyber diplomacy is an imperative agent contributing to the deteriorating relations between the US and China from 2000 to 2019.

LITERATURE REVIEW

- Typology(Cyberspace, diplomacy versus cyber diplomacy)
- Theories(Realism/ Liberalism and Class of Civilization)
- Nationalism in china

Typology

- Cooper, Heine, & Thakur (2013) argued that diplomacy at its basis is the control of relations, employing nonviolent methods, by and amongst international actors, at least one of whom is ordinarily political.
- Gilboa (2002) has written that the term diplomacy has been practised to express the foreign policy broadly, one tool of several instruments of international administration.
- Barrinha & Renard (2017) illustrated that cyber diplomacy focuses on the utilization of diplomatic resources to ensure states interests in cyberspace (see p. 355).
- To sum up, diplomatic means have been conducted within this new environment primarily concerned with the utilization of modern communication technology and the foreign policies of states and other actors

Theories

Realism

- Waltz (1986), states in the anarchic system have to maintain security through various way.
- offensive realism, this ideology primarily concern with the accumulation of advantages by all mean in the anarchical international system (Rose 1998, see p. 148; Mearsheimer 2001, see p. 32-36)

Liberalism

- (Doyle, 1986; Baylis, Smith, & Owens, 2014) studied the idea of liberal cooperation and perpetual peace through the liberal idea with states as fundamental actors.
- The idea of institutionalism is also valuable to mention with the realm of international politics, which helps to regulate the behaviour of state within the system and create international norm (Waltz 2000, see p. 26; Baylis, Smith, & Owens 2014, see p. 44).

CLASH OF CIVILIZATIONS

- Culture and ideology toward other civilization (Huntington, 1993, see p. 5).

=> necessary to comprehend the influence of nationalism over foreign policies in China

NATIONALISM IN CHINA

- Nationalism is mainly a domestically political term, the diplomatic field between states' negotiation process is also influenced by the nationalism (Berridge, 2015, see p. 74)
- unify the society against the external power, whilst being utilized as the ideology to guide Chinese governmental policies (Gries 2004; Wu, 2007)
- The Chinese digital nationalism was partially created from the strict censorship system in China as a Virtual Panopticon to further separate the Chinese population to external ideology or information (Mengin, 2004, see p. 24)

ANALYTICAL SECTION(2001-2014)

CHINA

- Setting up the Foundation for [the cyber Administration](#) in 2014.
 - The Great firewall of China to prevent the access of foreign information.
- ⇒ The nationalism in China is seen as a tool to maintain control as well as prepare for ideology class
- ⇒ self-help elements in the anarchic systemWaltz(1986).

THE US

- After the of 9-11 and the beginning of the Iraq war, The US commit more resource on the fighting new enemies resulted in the creation of [the US Cyber Command](#)
- The new annual national [cyber strategy](#)
- => self-help elements in the anarchic systemWaltz(1986).
- Accusing china of Hack

ANALYTICAL SECTION(2015-2019)

CHINA

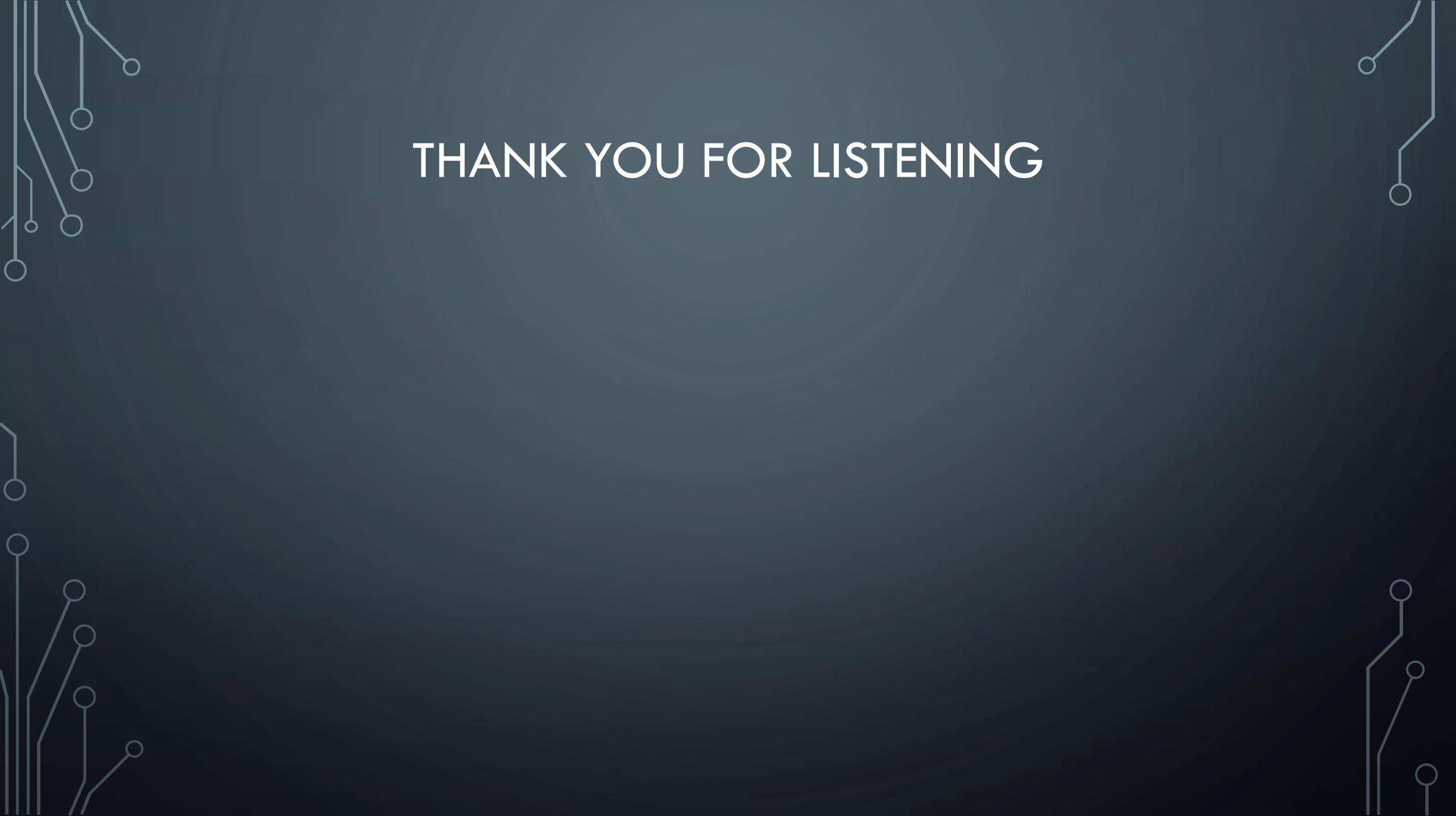
- China's alleged cyber-espionage activities toward other authorities and militaries, other countries have frequently worried over China cyber policies (d' Hooghe, 2015, see p.87).
- China also opens a door for the cooperations in cyber operation with another state including the US, With many conferences and the attempt to regulate the system (Dilipraj, 2018, see p.152).
- Opening for the cooperation and expanding at the same time-> Liberalism
- Full control over the Internet

THE US

- the Internet and cyberspace management regulation in the U.S., the monitoring mechanism has been divided into two sectors, particularly private and public.
- The U.S. authority and private sector have been more cooperative recently. As staged in the "Federal contractors provide important services to the United States Government and must properly secure the systems through which they provide those services" (The White House, 2018, p.16)
- Govenrment has limited control over the Internet

CONCLUSION

- The realism has a predominant role international politic, the liberalism also have a role there as well.
- There are some elements in the political view in term of nation strategy to defense and manage the cyber space by government in both the US and China but the approach are quite different due to the distinguished government system-> different in the view of each government.

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THANK YOU FOR LISTENING

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